MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

The Right Kind of Campaign in Maine The Hon. JOE MANLEY'S account of the canvass made by the Maine Republicans, which is certain to result to-day in a nota ble victory for good money and good order, ought to be read by the Hon. MARK A. HANNA and every other Republican organizer and committeeman. It is a straight forward story of an active, an intelligent, and a thorough political campaign. Mr.

that they were making the most concealed the fact that they were making the most cornect and sys-tematic and thorough organization that was in their power to make. They have fought this contest from the first to the last upon the theory that it needed every Republican vote; that one vote might decide the contest. They have placed all the speakers they wild command upon the stump. They have circu-ated all the documents and newspapers that were possible to send to every inhabitant of the State, and they have just completed the most thorough and sys-tematic canvass that has been made in the State dur-

This is what must be done in every State where there is any reasonable prospect of choosing McKINLEY electors. The Republican National Committee and the various State committees should proceed upon the theory that every McKINLEY vote, whether of a Republican or a Democrat, must be brought out; that one vote may decide the contest. Many misstatements, many fallaclous arguments, and some forgeries have been put into circulation by the silver leaders. Speeches, documents, newspapers, personal conversations, must be used for the purpose of counteracting these errors, real or intentional, and these falsehoods and false conclusions.

All that is necessary to defeat Mr. BRYAN by a monumental majority is that the people shall, in Mr. MANLEY's words, "thor oughly understand the issue." Because the Maine people do thoroughly understand the issue, Maine is counted upon to give great majority for sound money to-day.

Bryan on Regularity.

In his speech accepting the nomination of the Silver party, Mr. BRYAN took another opportunity of vaunting his readiness to leave the Democratic party if the Chicago Convention had failed to make a free-silver platform. Here are his words:

"More than a year ago, when we were engaged in the struggle to bring the Democratic party to an endorse ment of free coinage, the question was put to me whether, in case of failure, I would support the Demtnee if he were nominated on a gold standard platform. I never believed that such action was probable in the Democratic party, but when those who questioned me were not content with probability ies, but asked again whether in the case of that event I would support the nominee, I said, as you will re member, that under no circur his influence to fasten the gold standard upon the American people."

Mr. BRYAN declared no longer ago than last March that he was not a Democrat. It will be observed that he is not a Democrat now. He is a Silver man and a Populist. He would not have voted for a gold-standard man had such a candidate been nominated at Chicago. How can Democrats who do not believe in the 16 to 1 humbug be expected to vote for him? If the fetich of party regularity can avail to make a man vote for policies which he abbors, still, it must be on condition that the candidate representing those policies himself believes in the regularity theory. Mr. BRYAN throws in the face of the gold Democrata who are trying to bring themselves to vote for him the boast that he would have bolted if a candidate representing their opinions had been put up. Are they bound to be any more regular than he is?

China Squares Up with Us.

Whether the coincidence was accidental or arranged, the payment of the indemnities for the destruction of the property of the American Baptist Mission at the punishment of the leaders in the outrage, appear to bave been about simultaneous with LI HUNG CHANG's visit to this country. The report on the subject from Admiral McNain seems, however, to have reached the Department of State, through the Navy Department, only after this distinguished visitor had left Washington.

The act of China was doubtless not influenced at all by the visit of her representative, or designed to have a bearing on it. It is fair to say that she has always shown a disposition to make amends for damages done to our American missions by mobs, however inefficient she may have been in preventing such outrages. The Kiang Yin affair has also been settled satisfactorily, so that at present we have no outstanding claims of this sort against China.

The investigation of the Kiang Yin out rage was intrusted to Lieut. McLEAN of the cruiser Boston on the Asiatic station, and that is probably the reason why the report comes through the Admiral commanding. He was not only to estimate the losses sus tained by our missionaries when their property was destroyed, but also to fix the rensibility, as far as possible. Altogether, China has a very good record for trying to repair such wrongs. Under the convention of 1858 she paid \$785,258.97 in settlement of the claims of American citizens, and it was afterward found that this was more than \$90,000 too much, so that the surplus was returned to her She made proper compensation in the Tien Tsin riots of about twenty-five years ago, and in those of Shanghai and Chi-Thi a little later. After the Chung Kiang disturbances of about ten years ago, China made ample reparation for the attack on our missionaries and their buildings.

What is perhaps specially worthy of note in Admiral McNAIR's report as to the Szchuan mission, is that the chief conspira tors in the outrage have been punished. This is an important part of the plan to guard against a repetition of such misdeeds.

Bryan, Sewall, and Watson.

The Hon. Tom Warson will speak in Lin coln to-day. Unfortunately his principal. Mr. BRYAN, will not be there to receive him. To-morrow both Mr. WATSON and Mr. BEYAN will be notified, by letter, of their nomination by the St. Louis Populist Convention. What Mr. WATSON has to say in reply may not be pleasant to Mr. BRYAN or Mr. SEWALL, but Tom's position is logical, after all. What he says about Mr. SEWALL is not urbane in manner, but there is a basis of sense in it unusual in the fire-topped and fire-lipped Georgian's barangues. Mr. SEW-ALL is not the kind of man to be on the ticket with Mr. BRYAN. Save in his views about silver, he can have no affiliation whatever with the melodramatic youth from Nebraska. He is a man of judgment, of business, of property, no bad representative of those thrifty and successful persons whom Mr. BRYAN is continually denounc-

chances grow more desperate, his language grows grosser in its demagogism, and must be more disagreeable to Mr. SEWALL. Between the successful Maine shipbuilder and the petty lawyer of Nebraska who practices elecution instead of law, there can be little sympathy. The elder man works and

the younger talks. Of course, the personal relations or differences between a candidate for President and a candidate for Vice-President are of no account. If the two men are elected, they are pretty sure to quarrel. But Mr. BETAN is on two tickets, and from his two candidates for Vice-President he ought to pick out the one most suited to his campaign. He is carrying on a Populist-Anarchist style of canvass. Mr. Warson can belo him in that sort of thing, perhaps give him points. Mr. SEWALL, on the other hand, is the type of the respectable and well-to-do citizen against whom both BRYAN and WATsox and the whole Populist and Popocratic fury are arrayed. It is unnecessary to consider Mr. SEWALL's feelings in the matter, provided they could be ascertained, but surely he doesn't want to injure Mr. BRYAN; and he is injuring Mr. Buyan by the mere fact of his prosperity, respectability, and connection with a national bank.

TOM WATSON isn't polite, but he is the fittest man in the country to be on the ticket with Mr. BRYAN. The two men are pearly of an age, and one is as wise, calm, and thoughtful as the other. They were manifestly made for each other.

Insult to Injury Added Is.

This amusingly ambiguous and amazingly presumptuous communication, probably an official translation of the Plattdeutsch original, was sent to the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting by E. J. HARRESTORT DAMSEN, Landvogt and linguist, now occupying insecurely the ancient and honorable ffice of Sheriff :

"The unusual number of United States prisons alone confined within the county jail at various periods during the past eighteen months—being more than double the average of the four preceding annual years—and the fact that the appropriation of \$3,000 for the county jail is for the last year was about \$300 short, and the same appropriation this year will brob-ably \$500 short be, of the amount of required, produce me to ask for an increase of \$500 in the appropriation for the year 1897, at seventy cents per day per capita.

The expression "alone confined" is not general in the phraseology of legal tribunals n the United States, where the more definite expression "solitary confinement" is used in the case of prisoners in penal institutions secluded from association with their associates. There is no "solitary confinement" in Ludlow street jail under DAMSEN, or indeed any veritable imprisonment for prisoners, except for such as prefer the inside to the outside of that establishment. It will be remembered that one of the rules of the Damsenhof is that prisoners shall furnish their own locks, and, accordingly, KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, on July 4, 1895, were supplied by two of DAMSEN's wardens with keys at their own request.

The expenses of the county jail are paid by the people of New York city, the taxpayers of this town. Why, the New York city taxpayers may properly ask, should the former appropriation of \$3,000 for the support of such DAMSEN prisoners as are indigent be increased, under his mismanagement, from \$3,000 to \$8,500, when the fact, as pointed out by successive Grand Juries, is well known that Ludlow street jail is not now a secure place of custody for prisoners whether indigent or opulent? This extra appropriation is asked for, too, at a time when the other items of public expense in the Sheriff's office are being abnormally and unreasonably increased.

Except in this case of Federal prisoners temporarily and, as we have seen, insecure ly, committed to DAMSEN's care while awaiting trial or escape, the prisoners at his jail are defendants in civil proceedings brought by private individuals to secure redress for personal wrongs, for money misused, diverted, or embezzled, or for acta which, while not crimes against the public peace or the criminal statutes, entail incaron in a civil jail, when the pecuniars judgment is unsatisfied. Why should such prisoners "alone confined," as DAMSEN says, become an ever-increasing charge upon the taxpayers of New York when as the disclosures before Commissioner Ros-ERTSON showed, such notorious malefactors as KILLOBAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, professional Post Office thieves, were feasting and carousing at the Warden's table, and enjoying not only the freedom of the fail but also the opportunity to leave it, when they desired, on the Fourth of July ?

The Sheriff's office under DAMSEN, instead of being self-supporting, as under existing laws it should be, and as it was intended to be as a consequence of its thorough reorganization by Gen. SICKLES in 1890, has become a burden of public expense. The total re ceipts from it for the year ending Aug. 1, 1896, were \$105,250, and the expenses \$134,821, involving a loss of nearly \$30, 000; of which \$20,000, for no visible equivalent of service, was paid E. J. HABER-NICHT DAMSEN, the present Landvogt.

This year a further increase in the Sheriff's expenses is asked for from the treasury to be disbursed in making more attractive to the prisoners the Ludlow street jail, in order, perhaps, to cure them of the disposition to leave it summarily while the wardens sleep, and the tingle of playing cards and poker chips is heard in the deserted corridors, and the empty whiskey bottles stamped STEMME are returned to the cupboard by the civil prisoners, who wish to replace them with others containing more and better cheer.

So far from being increased, the expendi tures of the Sheriff's office under DAMSEN should be rigorously diminished, so that they shall cease to exceed the receipts to the extent of \$30,000 a year, exclusive of an additional appropriation for those prisoners who are "alone confined," and not in triplicate groups as KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN were until they went the chail oud and esgabed.

Why Americans Dislike England. A few months ago Mr. George Burton ADAMS, professor of history in Yale University, discussed in the New York Independent the causes of the hostility to England which is so widespread and bitter in the United States. The essay has been since considerably expanded, and is now republished in book form. It is likely to attract serious attention, because although the author does not share the feeling of dislike to England, and even deprecates it, he acknowledges that it exists, that the ruling class of Great Britain is responsible for it, and that the effacement of it can be brought about only through a marked change in the attitude of the British Government toward this country.

Prof. ADAMS points out that the Ameri can people have been for a hundred years trained by the uninterrupted facts of their experience in a habit of unfavorable judgment with regard to England's behavior ing as money changers." As Mr. Bayan's to the United States. The principal links | we fall our country will be despoiled, our insti-

in the chain of facts are almost too familiar to need recapitulation. They are the war of the Revolution; the retention of the Western posts after the peace of 1783, and the belief that England was plotting to turn loose upon our frontier settlers the horrors of Indian warfare; the English misuse of the right of search and the impressment of American seamen, which ultimately drove this country into the war of 1812; the disputes in the middle of the century about our northeastern boundary, and, again, about the boundary of Oregon, which kept the feeling of enmity alive; indeed, the excitement of the "Fifty-four forty, or fight" period was scarcely less intense than that which followed Mr. CLEVELAND's Venexuela message. All these earlier causes of animosity however, might have been in time over looked, had they not been reënforced and aggravated by the unfriendly attitude of the British Government and of the ruling classes in Great Britain toward the American Union throughout the civil war. Prof. ADAMS rightly says that thousands of our citizens, who could have forgiven everything else, cannot forgive that. Many who were aroused to indignation and resentment by England's attitude during the rebellion, feel as strongly now as they did then, and have transmitted the feeling, undiminished in intensity, to a younger generation. To this vindictiveness, which is legitimate, if such a sentiment ever is, should be added the profound distrust engendered by the domineering and monopolizing character of England's policy all over the world. The offensive nature of this policy has been brought home to us especially by the treatment of Ireland, and the recent attempt to aggrandize British Guiana at the expense of one of the weaker

American republics. We have said that Prof. ADAMS is one of those who deem the grounds of the popular indictment against England inadequate. He differs, however, from most other Anglophils in frankly admitting that the dislike of the majority of Americans for England is a fact, and cannot be easily changed. The voice of moderation may make itself heard occasionally, but the feeling of bitterness will remain. If a change is to be looked for England must effect it. Prof. ADAMS lays his finger on a fundamental truth when he says that all the efforts of all the friends of England in this country, put together. would have far less reconciling influence than a single striking and unmistakable act, which should demonstrate that England, not the Hinglish people, but the British Government as well, regards the United States as its nearest friend, and is disposed to consider our interests as its own. It might very easily have done this during our civil war, and opportunities to do it may

not be wanting in the future. Prof. ADAMS does not add, but we add, that the British Government has at this mo ment an opportunity of removing the gravest obstruction to a community of interests and to the development of sympathy by taking measures to encourage, instead of thwarting, the movement for the annexation of Canada to the United States.

Where Are the New Yorkers?

Tammany Hall is going to celebrate its own dishonor, and its treachery to the Democratic principles in which it professed to believe last June, by holding a BRYAN and SEWALL ratification meeting on Sept. 29. Neither the leaders nor the rank and file of that once powerful organization can be induced to approve the Chicago platform or to vote for the Chicago candidates. The incapables who are now in control of Tammany, or think they are in control, seem to be painfully conscious that there is no demand for Popocratic doctrines among the Democrats of this town. They have to go outside of the State to find BRYAN advocates.

Among the speakers at this BRYAN meet ing will be Mr. BRYAN himself, the young repudiator who denies that the Government of the United States has the right to enforce the laws of the United States; Senafor HENRY M. TELLER of Colorado, a silver Republican; the Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND of Missouri, one of the earliest and most consistent of repudiators; the Hon. BEN-TON McMillin of Tennessee, one of the men who helped steal the income tax from the Populist platform and make it a law; the Hon. LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON of Georgia, an old ornament of the Farmers' Alliance, that school of populism; ex-Gov. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG of Texas, for years a notorious demagogue, whose business it has been to attack corporations and Wall street, and GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, whom the Massachusetts Democrats sent to Chicago as a delegate at large on a gold platform, and who showed his chivalrous sense of honor by becoming a silver shouter, and trying his little best to get the nomination for Vice-President.

It is a fine collection of imported talent which Tammany has ordered. But who and where are the New York speakers?

The Hoo-Hoos have been having their grand annual concatenation at Nashville, but it has not made the ears of the world quiver nearly as much as usual. When Mr. Bayan and Mr. THOMAS WATSON and Mr. GEORGE F. WIL-LIAMS and Senator ALLEN are on the stump at the same time, the loudest Hoo-Hoo purs or yowls in vain; and even the remarks of the Snark of the Universe, perhaps the most august of modern potentates, scarcely thrill the air It is too full of more violent vibrations.

There is a good deal going on in the United States, and fames that would seem mountainous in ordinary times look to be mere narbles now; but the Hon. POTATO PINGREE of Michigan is incapable of shrinkage. He continues to be luminous and of the first nitude. He rolls to victory on pneumatic-tired casters. See him at the State Fair, for exam ple. Isn't he fine as he drives thither in "a gayly decorated carriage"? Can anybody else in the State shake hands as he shakes hands, with a motion at once rapid, firm, convincing, and full of an affectionate surprise? million candidates have kissed babics and tried to say things at once agreeable and intelgent about fat oxen and prize squashes. Watch Mr. PINGHEE. He salutes every baby as if it were the only one in the world. The cattle all look so fat and sleek that if he were a judge se would want to give a ribbon to all of them. The squashes are so tempting that he feels as if ne could live on squash the rest of his life. From a steam plough to a peep show there is oothing that does not draw a compliment from him, a compliment not unctuous like a hot, greasy doughnut, but seemingly bluff and candid, extorted by merit. The Hon. POTATO PIN-GREE, rolling to victory on casters, is a goodly

Does anybody know the present Post Office address of the Hon. GEORGE EMANCIPA-TION GROOT, Silver Sage, now or formerly of Ohlo? Is Mr. GROOT resting after the prodigious intellectual effort of his notification speech to Mr. BRYAN? No: Mr. GROOT is not the kind of man to rest. He has no time to rest. He has a contract on his hands. "We are now entering," he told Mr. BRYAN, "upon the greatest struggie for the emancipation of the people from industrial bon dage, industrial

tutions will be destroyed and our civilization emancipating. He is knocking off shackles and throwing clanking chains and fetters in the pale face of plutocracy. As Mr. BRYAN is now emancipating in the South, it is reasonable to hope that Mr. GROOT is emancipating in the North. Will be not come to the Hote tholdi, and show a few specimens of his emancipation work? Mr. SINJUN is lonely and would welcome a great Silver Sage like Mr. Gmoor. GROOT, the emancipator; GROOT, who is going ure and safety of those who pursue cycling and light driving, but the thoroughfare itself will be to save the country, our institutions, and our civilization by means of the infallible remedy, freed from the sort of traffic which is sure er

For some years past it has been demon strated in elections where the sure Tammany vote could be distinguished that it amounted to 110,000 or thereabouts, and that the whole Democratic vote of New York was toward 70,-000 additional. The outspoken opposition of old-time Tammany leaders, of the brewing interest, formerly one of its mainstays of the Germans, and of the entire business community, to say nothing of the workmen, indicates unmis takably a great reduction in what is called the Tammany machine vote: and little or no help will come from the outside Democratic vote to supply the deficiency. If BRYAN gets 100,000 of the 300,000 votes cast in New York next November, he will do as well as now seems po

The Hon. JAMES K. JONES, Chairman the Popocratic National Committee, was good this town last week was "to look over the ground." Exactly. Ye Popocrats, come view the ground where you must shortly lie.

Can there be such wraths to celestia minds? Here is the Hon. HERMAN E. TAUBE NECK, formerly Chairman of the National mittee of the People's party, and who once had the honor of being called "a jackase" by BRYAN, who was a Boy Editor at the time. Mr. TAURENECE objects to the Hon. M. W. How-ARD, Populist candidate for Congress from the Birmingham district, and a Populist author o great fame and spirit. Mr. TAUBERROE averthat Mr. Howard, when a memb House of Representatives, stayed in Atlantic City most of the time and studied elocation Provided the charge were true, what would it amount to? Is Mr. Bayas the only Populis who has a right to study and practise elecution ?

To the Hon. WALKER TAUKER DICKERon, apparently of Indianapolis, and at any rate the author of a powerful silver oration printed in the Indianapolis Sentinel, health and good day! He is almost a second BRYAN. we," he writes without a struggle, "admit ourselves without a struggle to be the degenerat sons of such noble parentage, by grovelling at the feet of that ancient idel - England and her gold?" And he can be just as impassioned in verse. He quotes the following noble lines, but they are undoubtedly his: From far and near the people cry.

With voices rising to the sky. North, East, and West as well as South The shout is heard from every mouth. Up. down, and out does the wailing run. Give us, O, give us, sixteen to one.

Up, down, and out does the wailing run There could not be a more exact description of the calamitous, Bryanesque style of speech.

The Atlanta Journal, the organ of that brave and consistent statesman, the Hon. HOCUS SMITH, approves the bet, said to have been made by two Milwaukee men, providing that the one of them whose candidate for Presi dent is defeated next November, shall leave the United States and never come back. Why this austerity in Atlanta? Even if a man is injudicious enough to bet and unfortunate enough to lose, ought so unusual a punishment as exile to be encouraged? "If all persons who bet on elections," says the Hon. Hocus Smith's paper severely, "would adopt their [the Milwaukee] plan, this undestrable element of our population would be rapidly reduced." 'Undesirable" is a relative word. Casuista might argue that a person who bets on his be liefs is not as undesirable as, for instance, s man who goes upon the stump to advocate the election of a candidate for President, in whose principles he doesn't even pretend to believe

One of the peculiar merits of Japan's vic tories over China was that they were gained by officers and men of whom few had seen war service. Another contest by Japan would find veterans in her ranks; and, in addition, as has been pointed out, she is likely to have for some time in Formosa a training school for cam-While she has established nerself thoroughly on the seacoast of that island, in the mountains of the interior are tribes that have always defied China, and that Japan may e a long time in subjugating. That she will reduce the whole of the island to her sway may e taken for granted; but meanwhile she will have use for her troops there, and Formosa may prove to Japan a field of exercise, like Algiers for France.

The Presidential Election in Chill,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In your number of 10th inst. you refer briefly to the Presidential election in Chili, and observe The decisive ballot in the successful candidate's favor was cast by his brother, who is a member of the Congress." Why was his prother's ballot any more decisive than that of any other member of the Congress ?

After speaking of the "threatening attitude" of the Liberals, and assuming that "there seemed at one time to be danger of a popular outbreak in Santiago and Valparaiso," you say: But the peace has been preserved by the extensive military preparations made by the authorities." Why attribute the peace to fear on thorities." Why attribute the peace to fear on the part of the Liberals, who, in late years, have evinced little fear of "extensive military preparations," and not to the characteristic sound sense and patriotism of the Chillian minority and public? The election was remarkable in the history of this continent, and of a character not unlike the one you may witness in November. It was, moreover, the only one in nour republican history in which the Government took no part directly or indirectly. Parties, as here, were disrupted, the campaign was long and earnestly contested; yet, when the result was proclaimed, the defeated party accepted it, not any more graciously, we may presume, than did the friends of Tilden their discomfiture by a similar inajority of one; but they accepted it, and gave to the sister republics an object lesson well worthy of commendation, if not of imitation.

You further remark: "The President now in

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your further remark: "The President now in
power, Jorge Montt, is one of the Presidents of
Chili who has been able to retain his office for
the full term of it. Moreover, his administration has been fairly successful." Is there a
record in our time of any President of Chili,
other than President Balmaceda, not having
completed his term of office? And, as regards
the success of President Montt's administration, it has been simply remarkable. Vast internal improvements have been carried out, a
splendid navy has been built up, the army organized, the Chili-Argentine question settled,
and in the face of untold difficulties specie payment has been resumed and Chili has been
securely placed upon a gold basis.

New York, Sept. 11.

A Protest from Nebraska.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: May I presume ask you where and how liryan came to have the title of "Boy Orator of the Platte"?

I lived near Lincoln for a long time, and know just about where Bryan lives, but never knew that he lived near the Platte. Lincoln is situated on or near Salt Creek, and in the Post Office square a salt spring title of "Boy Orator of the Piatte"? spurts up. It seems to me that the Platte has burdens spurts up. It seems to me that the Platte has burdens enough, such as shallow water, quicksands, three-legged flying fish, and such matters of natural and nuatural history, without having Bryan thrust upon of an insuit and injury to the river to call him the Boy Orator of the Platte. If he is anything he is a Fresh Duck from Sait Creek." Lincoln 1 wenty miles from Platte River. LINCOLN.

Private Balzell Is Heard From. To the Epiron of The Sch-Sir: In certain quar

ters it has been rumored that I have gone over to the Bryan and the Free Silver party. no foundation in truth, and is "an odious I am no Judas lacariot, to seil my country for a few

pieces of silver.

Though independent in politics, and caring less for politicisms than I do for principle, yet I wan it clearly understood that I am for sound money and a sound man, Major McKinley.

Private Dalerti. pleces of silver. Caucano, Sept. 11.

THE WESTERN BOULEVARD.

A Plea for Its Excinetve Use for Pleasur Riding. TO THE EDWOR OF THE SUN-SW: The reso lution recently introduced in the Common Council, giving to bicyclists and light vehicles the exclusive use of the Western Boulevard from Fifty-ninth street to 125th street, deserved to be supported. If it becomes a law, not only will much have been accomplished for the pleas-

ong to destroy its splendid road bed. The fact that the section of the Boulevard in mestion is so largely used by wheelmen and wheelwomen, has led scores of the evil-inclined rivers of trucks and heavy wagons to go there solely for the purpose of inflicting their pranks on the cyclists. There are other thoroughfares in the vicinity which are thoroughly adapted to heavy traffic, and where malicious truckme would have little opportunity to crowd and worry bievelist.

The pleasure and benefit to be derived from cycling and driving depend mainly on having smooth and unobstructed surface to ride or If, in addition, an avenue has the advantages of beautiful scenery and artistic design, as in the case of the Western Boulevard, it offers exceptional inducements to pleasure seekers. Thousands and tens of thousands of men and women cycle the Boulevard, because it is speciali dapted to their sport. But a twenty-pound bicycle has very little show when cornered by s oal cart or a beer wagon, and its rider may be exposed to very great danger. In a word, when heavy trucks and wagons use a thoroughfare that is thronged with light carriages and bicycles, both classes of vehicles are put to a disadvantage.

The vast portion of the community who enfor life by driving and cycling would certainly penefit by having set apart for them a section of roadway which should not be invaded by heavy and bothersome vehicles. Bicyclists are constantly becoming more numerous, and their greater number is likely to increase the danger of collision and interference with other vehicles, to which they are now subjected. The use of the Boulevard within the limits named should be prohibited to the heavy traffic thereby dispensing with the annoyance which it causes to residents of the thoroughfare and promoting the welfare of the persons to whose use it is specially adapted. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

From the New York Herald. The Western Boulevard was originally designed to be and is destined to become the grandest and most magnificent thoroughfare in this city. It is peculiarly adapted for pleasure purposes and may well be devoted exclusively to such purposes. For these it is largely so used now, being the most popular resort in the city for bicycle riding and also a favorite avenue for pleasure driving. But its attraction and advantages for pleasure riding and driving are greatly lessened by the heavily laden teams, beer wagons, ice wagons, express wagons, furniture vans, heavy trucks, &c., which are allowed to use it. This heavy traffic simply spoils the Boulevard for the purposes for which it was designed. It is entirely out of place on that magnificent thoroughfare, and should be diverted to other channels which can be done without subjecting such traffic to any injury or inconvenience.

DID SHE PROMISES

A Man in the Annex Asked Her Not to Have Her Shoes Polished in Public,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to relate an experience of mine for the benefit of other girls? I am not a seeker of man's privileges, but I did want a shine on my an shoes, like my brotner's. He says it lasts i week, so for a long time I tried to get up my courage to hail a bootblack. Finally the chapce came. While on the Brooklyn annex I called a coy. We were getting along finely. I had concluded that the people on the Battery were not looking, and one shoe was finished, when a gentleman appeared. I pulled my foot away from onished boy and looked very silly, I know: but the work had to be finished After the boy had gone the gentleman came

over and caimly sat down. He said : I want to apologize for causing you so much

embarrasament, but I made up my mind to speak to you." I said:

"I do not think you owe me an apology, but I am sorry you came and do not see why you stay." He replied that he was not sorry, but glad that he was the only one who did see me. I took a sharp look at him right here and found him handsomely dressed, about forty-five, and what I suppose you call a man of the world.
"I know that you are a little lady; that telltale blush proves to me that you have never done such a thing before. Now I want you to promise me and yourself that you will never do it again. It is not wrong, but it is not ladylike or nice, and it is dangerous." With that he lifted his hat and bade me good day.

I have been thinking ever since why do not men always think it their duty to help us to do right. If they would show their preference for the womanly girl, every girl would be such. If they don't, in ten years from now the young women will be—who can tell what?

JEMSEY CITY, Sept. 12. POLLY. "I do not think you owe me an apology, but I

"Bryanarchy."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Bryanarchy is the proper title of this particular fraud. Free coinage is only the cover or presence under which this raid on our prosperity is being run. Under this cover are bidden all the hosts of bomb throwers and anarchists who make Chicago their home and send shaven agents, Bryan, Decs, and others, to rgue their case.

It is the same old eruption of hell that occurs every now and then under some new name and shape. New York, Sept. 12. Expressmen Accused of Extention

To the Editor of The Sun -Sir: Not a few summer were interested in the brief mention of the retired naval officer to Flatbush who was trying to bring some kind of order and honesty into the expressmen's charges at Long Island resorts. I never could see why newspapers content themselves with erely mentioning so many interesting things with morely mentioning so many interesting things without a further line to say how they turned out. This
mosquito irritation of overcharges and petty swinding takes the comfort out of summer holidays for a
good many folk who have to consider expenses more
good many folk who have to consider expenses more
good many folk who have to consider expenses more
closely than ever a year or two past. If all who have
been swindled by expressmen, in and out of the city,
should make common cause and at least exhould make common cause and at least exhere was an end to it before long; and
these extortions a same and to it before long; and
these extortions where the people of alender income, who have saved the opeople of alender income, who have saved the opeople of a lonely middieaged lady living on an allowing of a lonely middieaged lady living on an allowing of a lonely foring her trunks four blocks from one board for carrying her trunks four blocks from one board for carrying her trunks four blocks from one board for carrying her trunks four blocks from one board for carrying her trunks four blocks from one board for han
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the unausi rate out a further line to say how they turned out. This

We're going to have a glory land

In this land by and by. When Bryan is elected and The other chap is shy. The hens with patriotic zeal Will change their yellow legs, And every morning they will lay A batch of silver eggs.

The cows will strike against the rule That used to suit our mind.

And for the golden butter they Will give the aliver kind. The trees, that always seem to weep In gold when autumn grieves,

brace themselves at once and go To shedding silver leaves When hunters go to shoot the game That's filling to the pot,

Discarding all the o.d time kind,

They'll carry silver shot When builders build new houses then, As how their cash affords, They'll plank them side and roof and floo ith aliver weatherboards

With aiver weatherboarns.
When housewires get their houses cleaned
With strained and weary backs.
They'll tack their beaten carpets down ith sliver carpet tacks. The railroads with their usual vim Will go to all the sales
Of bullion, and quite soon they'll be
Equipped with silver rails.

And sea and sky and air Then will the New Jerusalem When Bryan is sleeted

Thus will the earth be slivered o'er.

PROGRESS IN ORDNANCE.

The Contest Between Gun and Pinte-The 10.tech Gun Changes of Statton.

of triumphs of the target over the gun, due chiefly to the new surface-hardening proce for armor, it is generally admitted that the defence received a decided defeat in the late trial of the 6-inch Johnson projectile at Indian Head. The clean perforation of a first-class Harvey ized 10-inch plate by such a shell carries an un mistakable lesson. It is true that smokeless powder was used, thus giving the fine velocity of 2,300 feet, which is much greater than that on which such plates have hitherto passed their acceptance tests. But our navy can now use smokeless powder in its 6-inch guns, so that this really may be called a service condition. And again, whereas formerly shells could not stand the impact on the hardened plates, usually breaking up, now our American pro jectiles, which are apparently unsurpaanwhere, prove both hard enough and tough enough for the work expected of them against the plates. The capping of the Johnson shell with a softer metal to steady it follows the

results that attracted attention in European results that attracted attention in European experiments some time ago. But while it is thus made clear that plates now have smokeless powder and admirable projectles to deal with, it must also be remembered that armor is at a great disadvantage on the proving grounds, being fastened to an immovable target, and attacked not only at short range but at a right angle, and with none of the glancing effect that might come in battle with the same armor actually on a ship. might come in battle with the same around tually on a ship.

In addition to the contracts lately made for heavy guns for coast defences, considerable sums will scon be expended on somewhat lighter supplementary pieces. These will include 7-inch rifed mortars and 7-inch howitzers. There will also be thirty 3.2-inch field guns, twenty 3.5-inch field mortars, and ten 5-inch along supplementary.

twenty 3.6-inch field mortars, and ten 5-inch siege guns.

Much interest is felt by ordnance officers in the type 15-inch gun, for the forgings of which provision has already been made. It is said that these forgings alone will cost about \$110,-000, and that the finishing and mounting of the gun will bring its total to about \$175,000. A wespon so expensive ought to be not only perfectly made but to justify itself by the prospective results it can furnish. It required great faith in our Ordnance Department as to its capacity to make such a gun, in view not only of the mishaps of similar English monsters, but of the disposition everywhere to abandon them for naval purposes. The view taken, however, was that British experience will teach all that is to be avoided, and, furthermore, that the necessities imposed by naval use will not be present to militate against the construction of the guns on at give the best results. The limited space allowed on shipboard, not only for mounting but for handling, has no counterpart in the land battery, which not only has the solid earth as a factor, but plenty of room in its emplacement. It is true that if 12-inch and 13-inch guns are accepted by all navies now as sufficient for aggressive work against ships, these calibres ought to be enough on shore, where the guns can be still longer and more powerful with the same bore. But the amashing effect of the tremendous 16-inch projectile is held to be something that we ought to try to secure, since one well-placed shot would sink any ship now affout. At all eventa we are now certain to have a type of a gun of this callbre, which, however, will not be completed for several years. Should others be made, they will be chiefly used in the open harbors of a few great cities, those in New York being probably placed in steel turrets on Romer Shoals.

Gen. Miles's present tour to the West and the Pacific coast, which will take in various forts and wind up with a bunting trip in New Mexico, is likely to result in some recommendations net only Much interest is felt by ordnance officers in regiments. There are, in fact, rumors already current of possible interchanges between artillery regiments; but, with the season so far advanced, and especially with the chances of an increase in the artillery force through the action of Congress during the coming winter, it would not be surprising if no transfers actually occurred until next year.

CUT-RATE MARRIAGES. Philadelphia Magistrates Must Pay the City 85 Whether They Get that Much or Not.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Prom the Patiadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Not all that comes to the mill of a magistrate is grist for him to grind for his own benefit. There appears to be a widespread impression that the fees secured for performing marriage ceremenies are perquisites which the members of the minor judiciary dare tuck away in an inside pocket without making a record of it. But that's all a serious blunder. The law prescribes that a magistrate who links two loving hearis earns a \$5 fee for the city, and when he makes a return therefor the "V" must be forthooming. The law was treated with more or less disregard until Comptroller Walton stepped into office. Then every cent had to be accounted for, and if a bridegroom undervalued the services rendered and tendered a fee of less than the legal amount it fell to the unhappy magistrate to make good the discrepancy.

A few days ago a well-dressed young man, accompanied by a young woman arrayed in apotless white, visited Magistrate O'Brien's office and besought him to perform the act of prestidigitation which makes two one. The magistrate sized up the couple and felt no hesitancy in anticipating a munificent reward for his kindly services. Pronounced husband and wife, the senior member of the new combination thrust his hand deeply into his inside pocket and brought forth an envelope which, in the magnifying vision of the magistrate, looked to contain surely not less than a crisp ten. The envelope was sealed, and, not suspecting its real contents. Mr. O'Brien placed it in his own pocket. After the couple had sone the magistrate tore open the paper eagerly, and was almost transfixed when a \$2 bill was revealed. In the due course the return was made to Comptroller Walton, but he insisted that marrying at one dollar a head doesn't go in this community, and demanded of the magistrate the additional \$3. Of course, the only way to make the account good is for Mr. O'Brien to take the money from his own pocket. He doesn't believe in paying for the privilege of discharging one of his multifariou

Another Commercial Traveller's Report To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: Allow me to add my testimony to that now in from commercial travellers. During my travels from New York to Portland, Maine, and thence to Buffalo, making principal cities on the way, I have found only one business man who is for Bryan. The sentiment is overwhelm. BUFFALO, Sept. 10.

Old Saws in Modern Dress, From the London Truth

Several striking phrases have recently obtained cur-rency, and it is important, in the interest of historic truth, that the origin of these should be established

A well-known lady, referring to divorce, is supposed to have said, "C'est le commencement de la femme."
This is an obvious alteration of the celebrated phrase which Talleyrand adopted, though it was not he who created it. Dr. Jameson at Krugersdorp did not call to his

troopers, "Follow my white flar." The correct sentence was the memorable rallying cry of Henry IV. Follow my white plume " When the Duke of Devonshire, who was then Lord water has been deared from the Liberal party and fartington, withdrew from the Liberal party and joined the Unionists he did not look round to the Irish home rule members and murmur. "Et il faut

quitter tout cela." It was Cardinai Matarin who that upon his deathbed, referring to his favorite art A recently created Peer did not have the message conveyed to Lord Salisbury before a critical division, "If you wish to bribe me you must send me a cornect." It was Demetrius who said to the Emperor Ca.

ligula. "If you wish to bribe me you must send me It is not true that a prominent Conservative recently declared that "Speech was given to Mr. Balfour to disguise the thoughts of Lord Salisbury." It was Talleyrand who created the phrase, "Speech was

given to man to disguise his thoughts."
"All the other sciences have rules and principles: "All the other sciences have rules and principles; patriotic stock joibling has none," is a sentence which has been erroneously attributed to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It was Marshal Saxe who said, "All the

other sciences have rules and principles; war has The phrase "The Tory alliance with Mr. Chambera is a Liberal education" was never uttered by a neervative Cabinet Minister. It is a manifest parody of the celebrated saying of Sir Richard Steele concerning Lady Elizabeth Hastings, that "Tolore her was a liberal education."

her was a liberal education."

It was ielegraphed from New York on Friday that on landing, when Li Hung Chang was received by Gon. McCook, he asked the latter. "Where did you all become Generals." There is a companion story to this which Sir Walter Scott told. A Persian ambassador of that day was being conducted over He sador of that day was being consistent of the Palace. When shown the series of portraits of the Etigs of Scotland, he asked the housekeeper: "You paint them yourself?" This, in all humility, she at once said was not the case. "You no able? You try, and you paint better." These Easterners do not use fo very compliments in their conversations with Caristians.

For Bryan, but Not for Mis Pintform, From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. The Union awaits the report of the delegation to

the Chicago Convention, which, if not made by that the Chicago Convention, which, if not made by that delegation as a whole, must certainly be presented by do'er,

delegation as a whole, must certainly be presented by
its Chairman or some member thereof, and awaits
also the action of the Buffalo Convention thereon.
As for itself, whatever the Buffalo Convention may
do, it will not be guilty of the gross stuttification approval of the platform would involve. THE ORORGIA CRACKER

A Tragedy in an Unknown Number of Time-Vesterday, to-day, and forever WASHINGTON, Sept. 13,-After a long serie

Pisco - Mostly Georgia.

Dyamatis Persons - Hoke Smith, Dink Botts, et al.

ACT L.

Scene 1-A portion of the State of Georgia. Hoke

mith in the foreground; everything else in the back

ground.
Hoke Smith—Hist, who goes there?

Dink Botts—It's me.
H. S.—Who's me?
D. R.—Dink Botts. Den't you know me?

H. S. (advancing) -I don't know anybody just now, The times are slightly out of joint. D. R.-So I've heard. H. S. (nervously) - Where in thunder did you hear

D. B .- I beg your pardon; haven's you heard from H. S. (In tone of relief)-Oh, I wasn't thinking of

D. B.-What in thunder were you thinking of

D. E.—What is unusually by the people say of my re-tiracy from the Cleveland Cabinet?

D. E.—Pretty much what they said when you went in, but they are more used to it by now and don't laugh as much as they did.

H. S.-Um-um-er-er-ah-what's the free silver pect in these parts? D. R.—Mighty fine. Bryan and the rest of you are working it so we'll be setting a dollar before long at about three for a guarter.

B. S.-Um-er-bow do I stand on the Senstorial oseibility?
D. B.—Solid for Hoke Smith, I reckon. H. 5.-Um-er-does that seem to be the renew

optaton?

D. B.—It is in Georgia, and I reckon the other States of the Union can see through a grindetone when re's a bole in it fust as easy as G-H. S.-Um-er-er-have you heard anybody say that

D. R .- Tes. I've heard everybody may everything H. S.—I so I was a control of the state of t

any more of that style of glory. H. S.—Do you.— D. B.—Yes, of course; you might take a job at the

head of the State Department, or you might like to pack up your duds and go over to England as our am think you would rather-H. S. (blushing)-Don't rub them on so thek, Colonel. I appreciate that you know a good thing when you see it, but there are others, and living

night—
D. E.—Not be elected; I understand that but the tes Senate is still left you to fall back on. That and beaven, and-H. S. -Higt -ch-sh-some one comes. It is a nigger

H. B. -- Histon -- With a mint julep.

D. R. -- Whoop! Speak of heaven and you bear the W. J. L.

Foreten Notes of Real Interest Holy Island, near Berwick-on-Tweed, has fre

icensed liquor valoons for its 400 inhabitant Next year to the centennial of the stove pipe bat, which first came into common use in Paris in 170* Two long wool rams were sold for \$1.535 approx cently at Lincoln, England, while a third brought

81.650 W. H. Mallock is to edit a new London weekly modelled after the Spectator, but to be soil for half New Zealand's legislative nouncil has just voted

to exclude the Chinese and all other Asiatics the colony.

Globular lightning set fire to a woman : 4-ess near Angers, in France, during a recent storm, the burns causing her death soon after. A fire at a farmhouse near Axminster, England

was put out recently by pumping on it cider from hogsbeads, as there was so water to be had. Parts swells are wearing the Mores hat this fall. It is a broad-brimmed gray felt, such as the Ear-quis were when he was killed by the Tuaregs.

missing husbands, who have deserted their wive

and families, by the Wandsworth and Claphan Many frescoes, some going back to the four-teenth century, have been discovered on the walls of the Church of San Floriano, at Montellascons, during recent repairs.

m living in London have petitioned the Minister of Public Instruction to establish there Rinister of Public Americanion in semantics there a Prench Government lyose, and it is believed that the petition will be greated. Eyvind Astrup, Peary's companion, who period

in a Norwegian anow storm less Christmas, his in his memory in the forest of Holmonkollen, at Pope Lee XIII. is going to make another English Cardinal, according to the Rome Frebuna, Ecu-signor Edmund Stoner, Archbishop of Trebiscot

in partibus, having been reserved in petto at the Temperance people were represented by Ginn and opposing the granting of licenses lately at Juran

port. Mr. Sturgeon of the Fisherman's Arms got his license renewed. Kaiser Wilhelm offers a silver cup designed by himself as the prize for a yacht race from Dover goland next year, after the colebration the sixtleth anniversary of his grandmother a sc

Scotchmen are growing crarier than ever The umber of lunar os for 1896 is 14,095, while in 1858 it was 5,824. This is an increase of 142 per cent. In a population that has increased only 80 per cent, during the same period.

Blondin's, the tight-rope walker's, stock in trade is offered for sale in Paris. Besides the tri colored wheelbarrow, the harmonium, cornet, and cortumes, it includes the cable on which he crossed the river above the falls of Niagara. A new German colony is to be established to the province of Santa Catarma, in southern Brazili Sa

large tract of land bought by the North German

Lloyd, the Hamburg and South American Naviga tion Company, and the Hamburg Colonization Society. Queen Elisabeth of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, has written an opera libretto in French on a Turkish plot for M. Massanet. The Queen is probably the only living author who has written verse in foot

anguages, French, German, Swedish, and Rot Germany has a population of 51 770 ES. at cording to the census of 1895, the results of which have just been published; 18,801,307 persons are engaged in agriculture, 20,258,241 in mining a manufactures, 5,966,845 in commerce, sec. 27 n domestic service, and 2,835,222 in the service of the State; 3,326,862 persons are not classific Parts has found it necessary to put a check to the hapharard de-oration of her public places. The Prefect of the Seine has appointed a technical conmittee of artists, architects, and other competent judges, to which all plans affecting the outward up pearance of the city must be submitted for an

proval before the administrative officers take them This is how the British Cabinet stands on the question of bimetallism, according to the National Review: Convinced bimetallists, Mr. Baltour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir M. White Ridley, and Lord James of Hereford; benevolent toward bimetallism hard Salisbury, Lord Lausdowne, Mr. Goschen, Lord Mr. Akers-Douglas; open minded, Mr. Cross. Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Lord Baltour of Furielalia hostile, Sir M. Hicks Beach; unclassified, lord Cadogan, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Haisbury, the

Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Ritchie. Labouchere on Bryan. From London Truth.

States in Europe. I am a democrat of the democrats in the true sense of the word. I believe that one of the greatest dangers to democracy in America is that huge accumulations of capital are in the hands of the few, and that these few are too apt to combine to gether against the well-being of the many. Where it can be proved that the many would permanently benefit by a reform in regard to the laws that results in property, I am an advocate for such reforms far as law could do it, I would have all possessed of a good living income, and none possessed of more. He as a democrat, and one desirous that the case of democracy should everywhere prevail, and as a simirer of the sterling common sense of the American propie, I stnoerely trust that Mr. Bryan will be do feated. When a man talks about a nation being for cified on a cross of gold as a ground for altering its value of the coinage of a country, and when he are lounces as a great discovery that his country is to be converted into an Elysium by reducing the purchasing power of its coin, he is, to my mind, either a first or, not being one himself, he wishes to float into power by fooling others.

Time Fites. From Brooklyn Life.

"You don't mean to say you became engaged to him after but five hours' acquaintance?"
"Certainly! How intule time would you have me devote to one engagement."

A Difference. From the Chicago Record.

"Madge, you've been married unhappily once, why
do you risk it again?"

"Well, you see, this is another man."